



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## A NEW HYBRID FERN

E. J. WINSLOW

### *Dryopteris filix-mas* x *marginalis* hyb. nov.

Crown and scales at the base of the stipe as in the two parent species. Fronds dark green above, considerably paler beneath, bipinnate, usually 70–90 cm. long, 20–25 cm. broad, broadest at the middle or a little above, acuminate; rachis somewhat chaffy throughout; pinnæ narrowly lanceolate, tapering from near the middle to an acuminate point; pinnulæ oblong, the basal ones crenate and somewhat falcate; sori nearer the margin than the midvein, nearer the end than the base of the veinlets to which they are attached; indusia convex, depth of sinus variable.

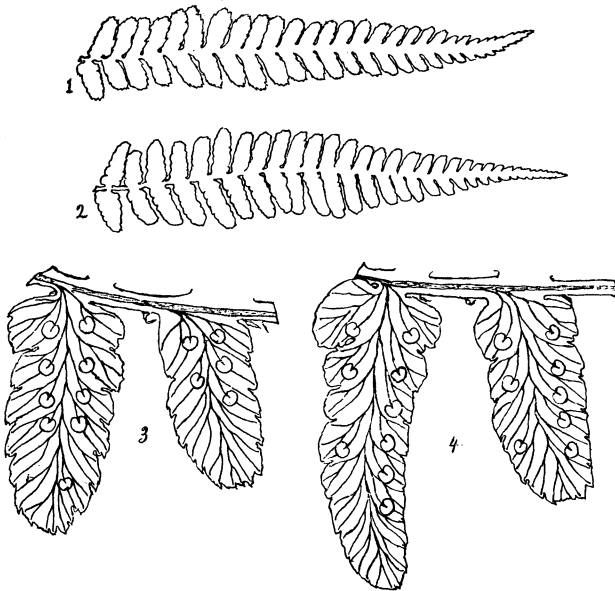
This fern is intermediate between the parent species in color, in outline of the pinnæ and of the pinnulæ, in venation, and in the position of the sori. As far as I have examined, perfect spores are wanting, the sporangia appearing practically empty.

On July 6th of the past summer, I joined a party of fourteen members of the Vermont Botanical Club, on an excursion to North Bridgewater, Vt., to visit the station for *Dryopteris filix-mas*. The party was guided by Miss Nelson, the discoverer of the station. Considering the close relation of the two ferns, I anticipated a hunt for the hybrid, and it was hardly a surprise, though it was a great satisfaction, when I found, almost immediately after alighting from the carriage, first *D. marginalis* and then the hybrid. Several other plants of the hybrid were discovered by members of the party, and though the temptation was considerable, I think none of them was entirely stripped.

Of the five fronds secured by me, I have presented one to the American Fern Society Herbarium, one to the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, one to the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden,

and I have two in my collection. Mr. H. G. Rugg has presented material for the Dartmouth College collection, Mr. J. G. Underwood has placed specimens in the collection of the Hartland Nature Club, and others have provided material for the Vermont Botanical Club Herbarium.

The accompanying figures illustrate several points of comparison between a large plant of *D. filix-mas* and



Figs. 1 and 2.—Median pinnæ of *D. filix-mas* and the hybrid (reduced).  
Figs. 3 and 4.—Lower pinnulæ from the same (enlarged).

the hybrid. The outlines and position of the fruit are traced from camera projections, the veining was drawn in free hand with the aid of a dissecting lens.

A rather unusual form of what I supposed to be *Dryopteris Clintoniana* x *marginalis* Slosson was found within twenty or thirty feet of my first *filix-mas* hybrid.

AUBURNDALE, MASS.